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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/813,517	03/30/2004	Kent Allan Franklin	KCC-15,622.1 6134		
7590 05/12/2006			EXAMINER		
Melanie I. Rauch			TAWFIK, SAMEH		
Pauley Petersen Suite 365	Kinne & Fejer	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
2800 West Higg	gins Road	3721			
Hoffman Estate	s, IL 60195	DATE MAILED: 05/12/2006			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				1			
		Application	No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/813,517	0/813,517 FRANKLIN ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit			
		Sameh H. Ta		3721	·		
 Period for	The MAILING DATE of this commun	ication appears on the c	over sheet with the c	correspondence ad	dress		
A SHO THE M - Extens after S - If the p - If NO p - Failure Any re	PRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F IAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNI ions of time may be available under the provisions IX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commercial for reply specified above is less than thirty (3) were offer reply is specified above, the maximum state to reply within the set or extended period for reply ply received by the Office later than three months at patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CATION. of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, nunication. 0) days, a reply within the statuto atutory period will apply and will e will, by statute, cause the applica	, however, may a reply be tin ry minimum of thirty (30) day expire SIX (6) MONTHS from tition to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely the mailing date of this co	<i>i.</i> ommunication.		
Status							
1)⊠ F	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on <u>16 March 2006</u> .					
2a)□ 1	This action is FINAL .	2b)⊠ This action is nor	ı-final.				
,	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositio	on of Claims			•			
5)□ (6)⊠ (7)□ (Claim(s) <u>1-44</u> is/are pending in the a a) Of the above claim(s) <u>30-44</u> is/ar Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restrict	e withdrawn from consi					
Applicatio	n Papers						
9)□ ⊤	he specification is objected to by the	e Examiner.					
10)[] T	he drawing(s) filed on is/are:	a) accepted or b)	objected to by the f	Examiner.			
P	Applicant may not request that any object	ction to the drawing(s) be	held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the oath or declaration is objected to						
Priority ur	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a)[cknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority Copies of the certified copies application from the Internations the attached detailed Office action	documents have been of documents have been of the priority document had Bureau (PCT Rule	received. received in Applicati ts have been receive 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National	Stage		
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	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P	4 TO-948)) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
3) 🔲 Informa	of Dransperson's Patent Drawing Review (Patent Drawing Review (Patent Drawing Review (PTO-1449 or No(s)/Mail Date	PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal P) Other:	Patent Application (PTC)-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. In claim 1, lines 12-14 and in claim 14, lines 10 and 11 "at least one tucking blade conveyed along a track that guides the at least one tucking blade a distance alongside the conveyor." are not disclosed in the specification in a way make it understood by one skilled in the art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4, 5, and 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maxton et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,497,032) in view of Herrmann (U.S. Patent No. 5,788,805).

Maxton discloses a method of tucking a pair of opposing side panels onto a body portion of a pant-like garment, comprising the steps of positioning the body portion of the pant-like garment on a conveyor having a vacuum zone (Figs. 2, 10 and 11; via vacuum box 234); holding

the body portion on the conveyor using vacuum force from the vacuum zone; and using a mechanical tucking device that is separate from the conveyor to push the opposing side panels onto the body portion a distance toward one another while the vacuum force is holding the body portion on the conveyor (Figs. 10 and 11; via folding apparatus 250); note that the folding apparatus 210 can be mounted on the entry conveyor 208, the support structure 240, partially or fully on the main folding drum 212, or the like (column 24, lines 26-29), creating longitudinal folds in the garment along outer longitudinal edges of the vacuum zone (Figs. 2, 10, and 11).

Maxton does not disclose that the mechanical tucking device includes two opposing assemblies including "at least one tucking blade conveyed along a track that guides the at least one tucking blade a distance alongside the conveyor. However, Herrmann discloses similar method and apparatus for tucking a pair of opposing side panels onto a body portion comprising mechanical tucking device includes two opposing assemblies (Figs. 2-4; via 56b and 64 and Fig. 16; via 110 and 112) including "at least one tucking blade (56b and 64) conveyed along a track that guides the at least one tucking blade a distance alongside the conveyor (Figs. 8 and 9; via blades 64 moved along with chains 74 and 84).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted Maxton's tucking device 210 and 250 by using conveyed tucking blades, as suggested by Herrmann, in order to maintain longitudinal and lateral stretch conditions for the products as they are moved along a path during manufacture (column 1, lines 43-45).

Regarding claim 4: Maxton discloses that wherein the vacuum zone comprises a uniform vacuum across a transverse width of the vacuum zone (Fig. 10; via using same vacuum box 234).

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Regarding claim 5: Maxton discloses that wherein the vacuum zone has a transverse width about equal to a desired folded transverse width of the body portion of the garment (Figs. 10 and 11).

Regarding claim 7: Maxton discloses that further comprising the step of using a mechanical tucking device to push the opposing side panels onto the body portion toward one another (Figs. 10 and 11).

Regarding claim 8: Maxton discloses that wherein the longitudinal folds are created in the body portion of the pant-like garment (Figs. 10 and 11).

Regarding claim 9: Maxton discloses that wherein the longitudinal folds are created along seams joining the side panels to the body portion (Figs. 10 and 11).

Regarding claim 10: Maxton discloses that wherein a portion of at least two of the opposing side panels is held onto the vacuum zone, and a longitudinal fold is created in each of the at least two opposing side panels (Figs. 10 and 11).

Regarding claims 11-13: Maxton discloses that wherein the pant-like garment comprises a training pant, swim-pant, and/or has un-bonded side panels (Fig. 4 and column 4, lines 46-48).

Claims 14-20, 23, and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Westphal et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,739,910) in view of Herrmann (U.S. Patent No. 5,788,805).

Westphal discloses a method and an apparatus of tucking a pair of opposing side panels onto a body portion of a pant-like garment comprising the steps of positioning the body portion of the pant-like garment on a conveyor having a vacuum zone (Fig. 1; upper and lower

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conveyors and via vacuum sources 122); holding the body portion on the conveyor using vacuum force from the vacuum zone (Fig. 2; via the body of the garments 12); and a mechanical tucking device that is separate from the at least one conveyor (Fig. 1) for pushing the opposing side panels onto the body portion a distance toward one another, creating longitudinal folds in the garment along outer longitudinal edges of the vacuum zone (Figs. 10-12 and column 7, lines 65-68).

Westphal does not disclose that the mechanical tucking device includes two opposing assemblies including "at least one tucking blade conveyed along a track that guides the at least one tucking blade a distance alongside the conveyor. However, Herrmann discloses similar method and apparatus for tucking a pair of opposing side panels onto a body portion comprising mechanical tucking device includes two opposing assemblies (Figs. 2-4; via 56b and 64 and Fig. 16; via 110 and 112) including "at least one tucking blade (56b and 64) conveyed along a track that guides the at least one tucking blade a distance alongside the conveyor (Figs. 8 and 9; via blades 64 moved along with chains 74 and 84).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted Westphal's tucking device by using conveyed tucking blades, as suggested by Herrmann, in order to maintain longitudinal and lateral stretch conditions for the products as they are moved along a path during manufacture (column 1, lines 43-45).

Regarding claims 15 and 16: Westphal discloses that wherein the vacuum zone comprises an outer area adjacent each of the outer longitudinal edges, the outer areas each having a first vacuum, and an inner area between the outer areas, the inner area having a second vacuum

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lower/higher than the first vacuum (Fig. 2; via vacuum compartments 128, 130, and 132; and column 5, lines 51-62).

Regarding claim 17: Westphal discloses that wherein the vacuum zone comprises a uniform vacuum across a transverse width of the vacuum zone (Fig. 1; via across the transverse of each compartment same vacuum source).

Regarding claim 19: Westphal discloses that an upper conveyor having an upper vacuum zone and a lower conveyor having a lower vacuum zone (Figs. 1 and 2; via 122).

Regarding claim 20: wherein the upper conveyor and the lower conveyor diverge from one another and then converge toward one another along a machine direction path of the conveyor (Figs. 1 and 2).

Regarding claim 23: Westphal discloses that wherein the device for pushing the side panels onto the body portion comprises a vacuum (Fig. 2; via vacuum conveyor belts help on the folding step; column 7, lines 65-68).

Regarding claim 25: Westphal discloses that wherein the device for pushing the side panels onto the body portion comprises two opposing assemblies, each assembly including at least one tucking blade on a track that guides the at least one tucking blade a distance alongside the at least one conveyor (Fig. 10; via blade 176).

Regarding claim 26: Westphal discloses that wherein the track of each of the assemblies maintains the at least one tucking blade essentially parallel to the pant-like garment (Figs. 10-12).

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Regarding claim 27: Westphal discloses that wherein the track of each of the assemblies travels essentially parallel to the at least one conveyor and above the at least one conveyor (Figs. 1 and 2; via above conveyor 74).

Regarding claim 28: Westphal discloses that wherein the track of each of the assemblies travels essentially parallel to the at least one conveyor and below the at least one conveyor (Figs. 1 and 2; via below conveyor 96).

Regarding claims 24 and 29: Westphal nor Herrmann disclose that pushing assembly including at least one tucking blade on a rotary paddle. However, westphal disclose in Figs. 10-12 using pushing means 148 and 152, which is equivalent to the pushing tucking blade.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted Westphal's pushing means 148 and 152, by using tucking pushing blades as a matter of engineering design choice, in order to simplify the apparatus.

Regarding claim 29: Westphal nor Herrmann neither disclose a driven stacker assembly having at least two stacker finger units. However, the examiner takes an official notice that the mentioned driven stacker assembly having at least two stacker finger units is old, well known, and available in the art to stack group of products. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Westphal's apparatus by having driven stacker assembly having at least two stacker finger units, in order to stack group of products as they come out of the apparatus.

Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maxton et al. (6,497,032) in view of Herrmann (U.S. Patent No. 5,788,805) and further in view of Westphal et al. (4,739,910).

Maxton in view of Herrmann do not disclose that vacuum zone comprises an outer area adjacent each of the outer longitudinal edges, the outer areas each having a first vacuum, and an inner area between the outer areas, the inner area having a second vacuum lower than the first vacuum. However, Westphal discloses a similar method comprising different vacuum zones with different vacuum force (Fig. 2; via 128, 130, and 132; column 5, lines 51-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Maxton in view of Herrmann's vacuum box, by using different vacuum zone and different force, as suggested by Westphal, in order to fold and manufacture child's training pant or the like in an efficient and less-costly manner (column 1, lines 62-63).

Claim 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Westphal et al. (4,739,910) in view Herrmann (U.S. Patent No. 5,788,805) and further in view of Kober (5,300,007).

Westphal in view of Herrmann do not disclose the step of using a pair of fluid streams to push the opposing side panels onto the body portion toward one another. However, Kober discloses using a fluid streams for folding a segment (Figs. 1-3) to simply control the folding proces.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted Westphal in view of Herrmann's folding pusher and arms as shown in Figs. 10-12 by using fluid streams, as suggested by Kober, in order to use less mechanical parts and as a result occupying a minimum of valuable floor space (column 2, lines 8-10).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sameh H. Tawfik whose telephone number is 571-272-4470. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday - Friday from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinaldi Rada can be reached on 571-272-4467. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> Sameh H. Tawfik Patent Examiner

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